

# TANEY COUNTY REPUBLICAN

Vol. 20. No. 39.

FORSYTH, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1915.

Four Pages.

## The New Furniture for Forsyth High School is Here and School Will Open August 30

### Washington Letter

WANTED—A POLITICIAN—A democratic politician who can exert the same, or approximately the same, influence in congress as William J. Bryan can secure regular employment in the department of State. No knowledge of or taste for foreign relations or international law required. Salary \$7,500. A perfect snap for the man. Apply, with references as to political influence, to W. Wilson, White House, Washington.

Extraordinary as it may seem, this advertisement exactly sets forth the desire of the president and qualification he demands before he fills the counselorship of the department of state, a place which was filled with distinction by John Bassett Moore and which was made vacant by the promotion of Mr. Lansing to the secretaryship of state. The great necessity of the administration, as the president sees it, is to replace the political influence lost when Mr. Bryan retired from the cabinet. For that reason, Mr. Gilson is hunting such a man as is described above and because thus far he has been unable to find him the counselorship has remained vacant. The president regards himself and secretary Lansing abundantly able to care for the foreign affairs of the nation and it is his carefully-designed purpose to utilize the \$7,500 salary attached to the position of counselor to procure the services of a shrewd politician, able to exert potent influence on the Bryan wing of the party and willing to barter his influence for the salary named. When such a politician be found the counselorship will not remain vacant another day. If a man of sufficient influence can be found he will be awarded his full share of patronage and will be permitted to name a successor to John E. Osborne, assistant secretary of state, who was chosen by Mr. Bryan for the sole purpose of maintaining intact Mr. Bryan's political organization. The purpose of the president to employ important offices to promote his strength with congress is in accord with a policy he has pursued in a number of instances, notably in the case of ex-congressman John W. Davis now solicitor general, and ex-congressman A. J. Peters, now assistant secretary of the treasury.

A WHINING EFFICIENCY EXPERT.—Those who imagined that William J. Bryan and Josephus Daniels enjoyed a monopoly among cabinet members of making themselves ridiculous wholly overlooked the extraordinary ability in that direction of William Cox Redfield, secretary of commerce, the great apostle of business efficiency. Ever since he attained to the dignity of a cabinet office Mr. Redfield has been charging American manufacturers and business men with inefficiency, has been assuring them that times were prosperous and that their failure to realize the fact was due solely to their own stupidity and their inability efficiently to manage their business. But when the terrible "Eastland" disaster, which cost nearly 1,000 lives, brought charges of criminal inefficiency in the steamboat inspection service, for which Mr. Redfield is responsible, he began to cry that he was being unfairly treated. Then to demonstrate his ability and his grasp of the subject, when marine architects declared that it had long been known that the ill-fated "Eastland" was improperly constructed and lacked stability, Mr. Redfield made the sage announcement that it was no more the business of the federal inspectors to determine the stability of passenger vessels than it was the business of city authorities to determine the stability of buildings. Some one must have told him, however, that city authorities do examine and supervise the stability of buildings, for now Mr. Redfield has instructed that the federal inspectors investigate the stability of all passenger-carrying vessels.

But he is still protesting that it is unfair to criticize him or to intimate that there is any lack of efficiency in his department.

### A Prophet Without Honor

Ex-senator Turner, of Seattle Washington, scattered a few phony pearls of wisdom recently, while on a visit to the National Capital. He prophesied a billion-bushel wheat crop and two dollars a bushel for wheat this year if the war in Europe continues. "If the war continues," said Mr. Turner, "I believe the country will demand the reelection of the president; if it should end this fall, the prosperity that is at hand will insure democratic victory next year beyond a doubt." Apparently there is absolutely no escape. Having honestly ascribed the present and future prosperity in spots to the war and the bumper wheat crop, he backtracks, and adds: "There is not much doing in the lumber line due to the war." The ex-senator plays both ends against the middle. Up to date every rainbow of promise painted for the purpose of disabelling the blue gloom of the Administration has been the work of some impressionistic artist who supports the black eye of defeat. Impressionism was once defined by a celebrated painter to be "painting things as they ain't." The definition is applicable in this instance.

### How to Profitably Fertilize For Wheat in South Missouri

The man who grows wheat in South Missouri can scarcely afford to neglect the use of fertilizer with it. There are soil, particularly the black lands in the two tiers of counties south of the river and west of the center of the state where fertilizers will bring little return, unless under very intensive systems of farming. There are also individual farmers who through the dairy cow or otherwise can supply large quantities of barnyard manure, where fertilizers are rarely used. On the bulk of the rolling limestone lands and on the prairies of south Missouri fertilizers properly used on wheat are very remunerative.

The Missouri Experiment Station has been conducting experiments on a series of experiment fields in South Missouri for a number of years and the results of these experiments with fertilizer, lime, manures, etc., are striking.

The results secured with wheat warrant very definite recommendations regarding the fertilization of this crop. It has been found that phosphates bring the highest return, but that in practically all cases potash also pays well. On the less fertile prairies particularly, as well as for the red and gray limestone uplands the use of 150 pounds of fertilizer containing 10 to 14 per cent available phosphoric acid and 3 to 5 per cent potash will usually give the largest net return. The scarcity of potash this season, on account of the war, will make it impossible to secure a fertilizer containing so much potash, so that in most cases one containing 2 per cent will be the maximum that can be secured. Since phosphates are most important, and considering the high cost of potash this season the use of 150 pounds of steamed bone meal or 150 to 175 pounds of acid phosphate without potash will give satisfactory net returns. A mixed fertilizer containing 10 to 14 per cent available phosphoric acid and 1 to 2 per cent of nitrogen and 1 to 2 per cent potash may also be satisfactorily used, particularly on the poorer lands.

It must always be understood in using fertilizer on any crop that one cannot depend on fertilizer alone. It must be used in connection with crop rotation, manuring which will maintain the supply of organic matter in the soil, if the best continued results are to be secured. The bulletins dealing with these experiments are Nos. 119, 129 and 130. They are free and sent on request.

### The White River Country

The following article was written by Ovid Bell of the Fulton, Mo., Gazette, who made a trip through this section a short time ago. Mr. Bell is recognized as one of the best writers in the state, and we reprint the story in order that our readers may see what an outsider thinks of our part of the state—Editor.

What is there to see and do in the Ozarks?

Well, in the White River section, where most of the tourists go, there are mountains that look like the Blue Ridges, hills like those in south California, clear streams in which real bass are to be caught, mountain folks, lots of primitive homes, good swimming pools and millions of wood chiggers.

A week or two in the Ozarks affords good recreation and can be made thoroughly enjoyable. One must not expect modern hotels with modern conveniences, and he need not go prepared for fashionable life. But a good time awaits those who are willing to go and accept conditions as they are. And a week or two in the White river section is worth while. A loyal Missourian who can afford it ought to make such a trip just to know the state better. It will take lots of notions out of his head, and at the same time please him to discover that this Missouri mother land is a place of infinite variety.

To get to the White River country go to Carthage, on the Missouri Pacific, and then take the Iron Mountain for Galena, or Branson, or Hollister.

The famous boat on White River begins at Galena and ends at Branson. Six days are required for it, and the distance by water is 125 miles, while by rail it is only 21 miles. The scenery on the trip is said to be wonderful. Fisherman, say, too, that at the right seasons the bass fishing is as good as is to be found in America.

Branson is at the end of the railroad journey of those whose objectives point is Lake Taneycomo. Do you know Missouri has a lake that is more than twenty-five miles long, and that at its lower end is a hydroelectric plant which furnishes current for Springfield, Joplin and Carthage? That is Lake Taneycomo. Before the dam was built the lake was part of White River—and, for that matter, is yet. Gasoline launches convey passengers from Branson to Lake Taneycomo resorts. These places are becoming more numerous each year and if the promoters are to be believed, the day is not far distant when the whole country will be one great playground for folks who are tired and need rest, or for those who have nothing to do but travel.

Hollister is the important resort town of the White River country. Near by is the Presbyterian Assembly of the Southwest, which possibly one day will equal the great assembly at Winona, Ind.; in another direction from town is the school of the Ozarks, a Presbyterian institution which affords Missouri mountain youths an opportunity to obtain a high school education. The little town itself already has the atmosphere of a tourists' resort.

A trip from Branson to Forsyth is well worth while. Leaving the lake at the dam, the traveler is able to continue the journey over two miles of mountain road in an automobile. Forsyth is the county seat of Taney county and has a population of 200 people. A small stone court house, built in the center of the town by the state, is the only building of note, but the village is as quaint and picturesque as any in Missouri. It nestles on the river, and is surrounded by hills that are several hundred feet high. Such a town could not exist in north Missouri—first, because the hills would be lacking; next, because towns in this part of the state are closer to railroads; and last, because the people are different. This is no reflection on the

people of Forsyth, either, for a day spent there brings one in contact with good, substantial men and women. But their environment is different, and consequently they are different.

The people of the Ozarks have been libeled. Some of them are bad, just as some people in better sections of country are bad, but for the most part they are folks not to be ashamed of. They are years ahead of the people of the mountain sections of Kentucky and Tennessee. If ever they learn to make the hills produce good crops—and if they ever get the school advantages other parts of Missouri have—there will come a new era in the lives of the people who reside in the Missouri counties that border Arkansas.

Most of the rural homes are log cabins—and pretty substantial, comfortable dwelling places they are, too. A ride across country from Hollister to Marble Cave takes one through the "Shepherd of the Hills" country. Only one frame house is passed on the trip, after leaving the railroad. The route goes by the Jim Lane cabin, by the Matthews cabin, by Sammy's Lookout and around Drwey Bald. Many of the characters in the book are real, living Ozark mountain people, but, strange to tell, few of them live now where they lived when the book was written. Old Matt, who in real life is named Ross, has moved from his cabin home to Garber, on the railroad, and is postmaster of the hamlet. Jim Lane's cabin is occupied by an Illinois photographer, who says he bought the place in the hope that he would get rich through the development of lead veins supposed to be on it. Young Matt is in California with Harold Bell Wright, the author of the story. Sammy Lane, the heroine of the yarn, is a composite of three young women—one of whom had beauty, another exceptional intelligence, and the other a saddle pony—all residents of the section.

Marble Cave is one of Missouri's greatest natural wonders. It is said to be second in size only to Mammoth Cave. A Canadian named Lynch owns it and acts as guide for those who visit it. One of the pleasures of a trip to the cave is visiting with the owner. He lives in a log cabin that is cared for by two daughters, and that is as homey and neat as any Fulton residence. He has traveled the world over, almost, reads and speaks French, and converses with the ease and grace of an habitual traveler. On his porch is a comfortable hammock and a table that contains a number of late magazines, and while you turn the pages of one of them, waiting for his daughters to prepare a lunch for you, he tells you of the difference between stalagmites and stalactites. The lunch is perfect in its simplicity and cleanliness and is eaten with an appetite sharpened by a twelve-mile drive over mountain roads and trails.

That ride! Most of the road is rock. It goes up and down hill and winds around the knobs it does not ascend. Every foot of it has a jolt in it, and when the end of the journey is reached hands and muscles are sore from holding to the wagon seat to prevent being thrown out. The worst of it is that good roads cannot be built, because rains wash out the holes as fast as they can be filled. For every bump on the road, however, there is compensation, because every turn of the wagon wheel brings a new and beautiful scene to delight the eye. It takes superlatives to tell about the Ozark scenery—and their use is a liberty (better, license) not granted men who make their living writing for newspapers.

Adjectives and superlatives also are needed to describe Marble Cave. Entrance to its principal chamber, which is at the opening, is gained by descending a 40-foot ladder. Other chambers in the cave have to be

reached by crawling—or, in the case of Missouri sized men, by wiggling snake fashion. Women visitors to the cave are provided with suits of overalls by the Lynch girls, and wear them on the trip. Skirts would be an impediment in climbing up and down the passes to the various chambers that are visited. Each tourist carries a candle to light his way, and in the show places of the cave an illuminant is burned to display the beauties of the place.

So there are a good many people and things to see, and a good many things to do, while resting in the Ozarks.

One of the men who has counted in that section is the Rev. John Crockett, who was a student at Westminster College from 1901 to 1905, and who, in those days, made his home with the family of the late I. W. Boulware. Mr. Crockett has been a Presbyterian missionary to the people of the hills for five years, and only last week gave up his work in Taney county to become pastor of the church at Pleasant Hill, Cass county. During the time he was in the Ozarks he preached from two to five times a week and received more than 200 people into the church. He was president of the School of the Ozarks last year. The love of the people with whom he came in contact in his work was shown a day or two before his departure by a picnic given in his honor at a country cabin home. Boys and girls and men and women—a hundred or two of them—gathered to say good-bye to the man who had brought them visions—and realization—of better living. It was the writer's good fortune to be one of the guests at the picnic, and the fine impressions obtained there will last as long as memory endures. Mr. Crockett did a great work for the Master as a real shepherd of the hills; but there is work for a dozen more like him, and the churches of Missouri that neglect to contribute their part toward forwarding the cause will be missing a great opportunity for service.

One of the pleasures that comes to a Callaway man in a trip to the White River country is meeting with the T. W. Lynes family at Hollister. Mr. and Mrs. Lynes and their son and daughters are enjoying a year in the Ozarks, and all of them do everything in their power to make people from this old home have a good time. Mr. Lynes and his son, Edward, are interested in a boat business that is prosperous. They asked to be remembered to all of their Callaway friends.

The administration continues to run behind at the rate of about three quarters of a million dollars per day. By strenuous efforts to induce early payments of income taxes and by urging prompt remittances by collectors, the Treasury Department was able to make a book showing of a balance of about \$82,000,000 on July 1. That this was a forced showing for effect at the close of the fiscal year is now proven by the fact that from the first day of the new fiscal year, the expenditures exceeded the receipts and the balance dropped to about \$67,000,000 at the close of business Saturday July 24. On the corresponding date two years ago, with Republican revenue and appropriation laws in effect, the balance was \$129,453,000.

### Sound Sense

The European war is a good thing to keep away from. The farther we keep from it the better. And the right to travel across the seas in a ship loaded with ammunition is certainly not worth going to war over.—Davenport Democrat.

Representative Bill Smith says Mr. Bryan will support President Wilson for reelection. Sure. Remember the support he gave Judge Parker? And how valiantly he stood for his instructions in the case of Champ Clark?—Houston (Texas) Post.

### County Court Proceedings

August 2, 1915.

County court met in regular session at the court house in Forsyth with the following officers in attendance: Geo. T. Hicks, presiding judge; J. G. Haskins and J. M. Holliday, associate judges; W. R. Adams, prosecuting attorney; Chas. Adams, deputy sheriff; J. R. Gideon, county clerk.

Ordered, that a warrant be drawn in favor of H. M. Blunk to send Hattie Morgan to deaf and dumb school.

Claim of E. W. Moseley for \$17.39 allowed and warrant ordered on county road fund.

Claim of A. B. Clemmons for \$17.22 allowed and warrant ordered on county road fund.

Ordered that the resignation of J. L. Moseley as constable of Beaver township be accepted, and further ordered that Steve Day be and is hereby appointed constable to serve until next general election.

Ordered, that the assessable land of the county as certified to this office be certified to the county assessor.

Ordered that B. T. Thurman be allowed \$30.00 for three months care of Sam Carpenter.

Claim of D. W. Wyman for \$30.00 allowed and warrant ordered on county road fund.

Ordered that quarterly settlement of D. W. Wyman be approved.

Ordered that quarterly settlement of A. B. Clemmons be approved and his account for \$19 be allowed, warrant on county road fund.

Claim of J. W. A. Keithley for \$14.00 allowed and warrant ordered on county road fund.

Claim of Isaiah Stewart for \$26.40 allowed and warrant ordered on county road fund.

Ordered that the official bond of Steve Day as constable of Beaver township be and is hereby approved.

Ordered that the county highway engineer view, work out and survey the proposed change of public road as recommended by the county highway engineer, beginning near the sw corner sec 15-24-19, and intersecting road at the foot of hill, and beginning near the first ford of Swan creek going north and running up Swan creek to intersection with old road.

Claim of Ed Bookout for \$26.00 allowed and warrant ordered on county road fund.

Claim of T. C. Anderson for \$5.10 allowed and warrant ordered on county road fund.

Claim of J. R. Gideon for \$671.52, filed, examined and allowed, warrant ordered on officers fund for \$394.43, which is the county's part, balance \$277.09 being due from the state.

Claim of Arthur James for \$199.17 filed, examined and allowed, warrant ordered on officers fund.

Claim of Arthur James for \$3.58 filed, examined and allowed, warrant ordered on contingent fund.

Claim of J. R. Gideon for \$6.36, filed, examined and allowed, warrant ordered on contingent fund.

Ordered that a warrant be drawn in favor of Mrs. Tom Love to send Alfred Love to deaf and dumb school.

Claim of J. R. Gideon for \$94 filed, examined and allowed, warrant ordered on officers fund.

Claim of Abe Cole for \$29.35, quarterly settlement, approved and warrant ordered on county road fund.

Claim of G. H. Dean for \$13.50 allowed and warrant ordered on county road fund.

Ordered that abstract of fees of J. R. Gideon be approved.

Claim of G. H. Dean for \$4 allowed and warrant ordered on county road fund.

In the matter of the road petition of Chas. Floyd et al, filed, examined and approved, and surveyor ordered to survey said road and report at next regular term of this court.

Ordered that T. J. Collins be granted

(Continued on second page.)